The Times

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By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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David Mcknight.

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F DeSmet, Tate Building, corner store.
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L. H. Routzahn, Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
A. Weatherly, Corner East Market and Davie streets.
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L. E. May, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)
S. C. Dodson, West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Sloan & Sons, South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
C. G. Yates, South Elm.
Smith & Gilmer, Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Kline, East Market street.
S. Steele, Corner East Market and Davie streets.
D. W. C. Benbow, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Bogart & Murray, East Market, South Side.

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J H Tarpley, Washington st., on the Railroad.

Grocers and Confectioners.
Starrett & White, East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.
Louis Zimmer, Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jno B Gretter, Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers.
J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House.
James E. Thom, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

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Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reece, proprietor, Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)
Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.
Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables.
W. J. Edmundson, Davie street.

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Mrs. W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
Mrs. Sarah Adams, West Market, opposite Court House.

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Prof. P. B. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.)

Nurserymen.
Westbrook & Co., Washington, near Railroad.

Physicians.
A. S. Porter, West Market st., (near Times Office.)
R. W. Glenn, West Market, McConnel building.
Jas. K. Holt, North Elm, opposite court house.
J. E. Logan, Corner West Market and Greene.

Photographers.
Hughs & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

Sewing Machines.
D H LaPish, Salisbury st.

Sign Painting.
A. W. Ingold, South Elm, Patriot building.

Tailors.
W. L. Fowler, West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

Tinners.
Jno. E. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates, South-Elm.

Tomb-Stones.
Henry G Kellogg, South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.
W. B. Farrar, South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.
Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lindsay.
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
Public Register, William U. Steiner.
County Trustee, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.
Freedmen's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt, Garrett's building, up stairs.
Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office, Jno. Crane, South Elm.
Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow, South Elm, Benbow's building.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

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Written for The Times.

THE LIFE OF Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

One of the former Editors of "The Times."

Quo difficillius, hoc præclarius.

BY WILL. L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER V.

Capt. COLE'S regiment was organized on the 30th day of May, 1861.—During its first year in the service, it was not in a single musket, hand-to-hand engagement, yet the time of officers and men was not unprofitably spent. Drilling was their meat and bread for the first two months, and, when it left Raleigh for the city of Richmond, on the 10th of August, it was a large, well-drilled, well-disciplined, splendid regiment. Spending a fortnight there, it marched to Acquia Creek where it was placed under the command of Gen. Holmes, of this State. Thence, it marched, in September, to Evansport on the Potomac where it went into winter-quarters. There those intrepid heroes first heard the terrible shrieking, whizzing and explosion of shells and shrapnell, with which they were afterward destined to become so familiarly acquainted. On the day Capt. COLE first snuffed the war-breeze, he displayed that remarkable coolness and composure under severe firing, which so pre-eminently distinguished him on eighteen bloody battle-fields. His eye kindled into blazing brightness at the music of the artillery, and, as danger thickened around, his judgment seemed to grow clearer and brighter.

On the grand retreat of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON from the heights of Centreville, in the Spring of 1862, the Twenty-Second regiment fell back to Fredericksburg. They remained there a month and were reviewed on the fields which were afterward ensanguined by the heart-blood of sterling Southern and Northern patriots. Thence, they marched by way of Richmond down the Peninsula to the old and renowned village of Yorktown in time to relieve Brig. Gen. MAGRUDER, who was then severely pressed by the vanguard of the Federal General. On the retreat up the Peninsula, this regiment was not engaged by the enemy; but it suffered no little from hard marching and protracted fasting. For several days, the men received nothing except parched corn and of that not a sufficient allowance. To soldiers nearly famished, this, at that time of the war, seemed almost cruel neglect and insulting mockery.

Shortly after the arrival of our great and noble army before Richmond, Col. PETTIGREW was promoted to the office of Brigadier-General, and LIGHTFOOT was chosen Colonel of the Twenty-Second. Under his command, on the 30th of May, 1862, the anniversary of its regimental organization, it went into the first regular and pitched battle.—Capt. COLE, after he had won undying laurels on a number of hard-fought fields, expressed the opinion, that in no battles up to that of Chancellorsville was the musket-firing severer than the showers of leaden hail at Seven Pines to which his regiment was exposed. Of that brilliant engagement, he thus wrote: "I have heard and read of *active* service; but I never before knew aught of it. It is like the beauty of the striped viper, whose poisoned fangs send death into the system. Hard marches, long fasts, rains and floods, thickly interspersed with scouts and pitched battles, are the essence of history, the beauty of romance; but to the poor soldier, who labors, endures, fights, there is nothing that looks, tastes or feels beautiful. I remember to have heard, in my early boyhood-days, a negro melody, which said the height of happiness to a Virginia negro consisted in eating parched corn and lying by the fire. I have gone to the top of Ethiopian happiness. Before the battle, it had rained in torrents. The enemy had thrown across the Chickahominy, as it was thought, about thirty thousand men. The stream was flooded and the swamp was overflown. All these things were, I suppose, known to the commander; but of these the underlings were perfectly ignorant. Now was the time to strike. These men could not be re-enforced, nor could they make their escape. We were to kill, capture and drown the whole of them. If *this were the programme*, we failed. The fight commenced too late in the afternoon. The first guns did not fire until after 1 o'clock. This was on our extreme right. The line of battle was about four miles long. The right made the first attack and drove back the enemy, and the fight gradually extended toward the left. Our regiment marched in the morning about eight miles, nearly half the time at a double-quick. Arriving within two miles of the line, we halted and rested about two hours, and were, then, ordered up at double-quick, the enemy, in this time, having been driven back about a mile and beyond his camp. We reached the field about 5 o'clock. A sudden cessation was made in the fight. We were on the extreme left, and just at this time signs of the presence of the enemy were observed in a piece of woods to our left and *rear*. The enemy was in full retreat all along the line; the swollen stream was near at hand; and a little more the *retreat* would have been a *route*.—Night was fast closing in, and the day's work, commenced after the day was more than half gone, was still incomplete. There was no time to be lost, and without reconnoitering this new position of the enemy, a regiment was ordered to sweep the woods, and then another, and still another, until there were some ten or twelve regiments thrown in, one upon another, in a small piece of woods, so thick with underbrush you could not see a man twenty steps. The consequence was the men of different companies, regiments and brigades were promiscuously mixed, as were also the commanders from brigades down. In all my readings of veterans and coolness under fire, I have never conceived a picture of coolness surpassing that of our men in this fight. We first laid down in an oat-field until the arrangements could be made, and, then, under fire of musketry and a field-battery, we marched about two hundred yards in open plain; then, across a swamp about knee-deep in mud and water, say, fifty yards; then, through the thick brush about three hundred yards. The enemy were in rifle-pits up to their shoulders, and the fire seemed to come up out of the ground, in one continuous stream just apparently at our feet; but not a single Yankee did I see. The fire was not in successive cracks; neither would the usual term used by historians—'the roll of musketry'—answer the description. It was one continuous roar, a peal of thunder, for more than half an hour. I could not make myself heard one-fourth the front of my company. Col. LIGHTFOOT and Lieut. Col. LONG were taken prisoners. I was with them, and, from that time, it could not have been more than three minutes before they were captured.—With me were a few of my men, but the rest of the regiment could not be found. I sheltered my men and went out to find the color, which properly belonged to my company and which I felt an especial interest in defending. I went backward and forward for some time, the balls all the while flying as thick as is possible for the liveliest imagination to conceive. I returned to my squad—could not find the color, or any signs of the regiment. Just at this time, Col. LONG came by, exclaiming, 'Where is the Twenty-Second Regiment?' I replied: 'Here it is.' I had some dozen men. 'Rally the regiment for God's sake, rally the regiment,' was his response. Just then Col. LIGHTFOOT came up from the opposite wing, inquiring: 'Where is the Twenty Second regiment?' I replied, as before, when he too cried out to rally. Just here came back the last fragments of the regiments we had in the woods. LIGHTFOOT and LONG were both crying out at the top of their voices for the Twenty-Second to rally and form a line. One Captain and one Lieutenant and about twenty men joined me, and we formed a line of battle. The enemy was advancing; balls were flying thicker and still thicker; but Col. LIGHTFOOT disdained to leave and ordered the men to lie down. We did so and remained here until the enemy was within thirty yards of our front, judging by the cracking of the bushes, and in our rear on both flanks. They had made a circuit of the woods in order to surround and capture all stragglers and those slow to leave.—Col. LIGHTFOOT saw our situation and ordered us to escape. He and Col. LONG both started back at the same time. We had about one hundred and fifty yards to go before reaching the swamp. I suppose they were either two slow or took an unfortunate route. I feared they were either killed or wounded. But of them we knew nothing. I was never so completely *broken down* in my life—it was with difficulty I could even walk. I *supped* upon Yankee crackers that night and slept upon and under Yankee 'fixins.' Next day, Sunday, I stood in line of battle the livelong day, with the expectation that we would be in another fight. I hardly had strength to hold up my sword, and my feet were so skinned, I could scarcely make a step. *Sincerely did I wish to be excused from a fight, this day.* Our regiment went into the fight with the rise of four hundred, and we collected together that night and next morning about two hundred, one-half of these begging to be allowed to go to the rear, complaining of being so sick they could not march."

Thus closed, and gloriously too, the first year of his military life.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Proposed Annexation of British Columbia.—A telegram from San Francisco, Feb 15th says:—"In consideration of an attempt of the English Government to unite British Columbia to the Dominion of Canada, resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature to the effect that it is of the utmost importance that British Columbia should be annexed to the United States, and that our Senators and Representatives be requested to urge the Government at Washington to use all honorable means to acquire said teritory; also, that the Governor be instructed to telegraph these resolutions to the President, members of Congress of California, and the other Pacific States.

It is said that certain native artist, when they would drill a hole in pearls, first fit them loosely in apertures bored in a piece of wood. Then a little water is sprinkled around them, which gradually penetrates the fibres and causes the wood to "swell," untill each little pearl is held as firmly as in a vice.—Indeed, no vice could hold such delicate little treasures without injuring them.

Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends?—Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

FADED HOPES.

Other arms shall twine around thee,
Other lips shall meet with thine,
Other voices greet thee fondly,
For thou never can'st be mine;
Other hearts may love and cherish,
Others worship at thy shrine;
But with me thy smiles must perish,
I must every thought resign,
Chorus—Ere the leaves of autumn wither,
Ere the cold winds sweep the skies
I shall have forgot forever
The effulgence of thine eyes.

Other smiles shall beam upon thee,
Other hands shall smooth thy hair;
Other whispers breathe "I love thee,"
Thou shalt be another's care.
When the silver moonlight brightens
Thou shalt seek another's breast;
Sweeter words thy soul shall lighten,
Softer lips kiss thee to rest.

Ere the leaves of autumn wither,
Ere the cold winds sweep the skies,
I shall have forgot forever
The effulgence of thine eyes.
Thou shalt be as one that never
Reigned supreme within my heart;
Every sacred tie shall sever,
Every tender smile depart.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A SPECULATOR.—The following interesting autobiography should be read by all young men just entering business-life. The touching style in which it is written will thrill every heart, and the affecting incident with which it closes will find its actual reflection in every city in the world:

"I bought oil on the rise and sold on the lows. The longer I waited for it to go up, the longer it kept wenting down, until I didn't own a darn bit of oil, and owed a bill for storage. I signed the bill for storage over to my wife, and busted: had a meeting of creditors, the first meeting of any kind I ever attended. It was bully. They took a vote and it was unanimous in favor of accepting 110 cents on the dollar, "pro rata." Then I voted unanimously in favor of paying nothing and giving my notes at six, twelve and eighteen months for that amount; the committee then ris, and I thought from their actions they had concluded to lay me on the table, or under it but they din't; they called me some nice pretty little names and left.

It was as nice a looking lot of creditors as any body ever had: gold-spectacle fellows; they did my house credit in calling: I never had so many nice turnouts in front of my door before; and as I gazed out of my window people took me for a bride-groom. I'm lucky on specs—not specs for your nose, but specs for your don't nose. I once bought a patent plow, hired ten men to sell 'em; they worked three weeks and called at every house in Brooklyn, and didn't sell any; then I purchased a patent gas meter, and showed it to every farmer in New Jersey, but it didn't take, and I sold my sample to an old gal. I told her it was a new Universal Camden and Amboy Butter Churn; that all she had to do, provided she felt like doing it, was to pour the milk in at the top and the butter part would stay in and the milk part of the milk would run out, and when the pinter on the dials moved to 8, the butter would be done and ready to 8. I sold it three years ago, and I I hav'nt heard of the pinters getting to 8, yet. I told her she could also use it as a mantel ornament, and there was no instrument known that would tell her better when 4 or 5 thousand o'clock comes.

I once purchased 212 dozen black and tan pups at the rate of $120 dollars per dozen; then I paid at the rate of $12 per dozen to get their ears cut; they grew up until they got so they could yelp all night, and bite the children, tear clothes and chew things all day; in fact, they just got to be interesting when they were taken sick, the black all came off, then the tan from their hind legs gave out, the starch came out of their tails, and they expired in a wash-boiler full of water with a couple of smoothing irons tied to their necks. Such is life; everything I put my hands to don't turn to money. I once knew an industrious boy whose parents were poor, but honest. He commenced life in the commercial metropolis without a cent; he had a wart on his nose, and a sore foot, but nothing daunted, he worked with a determination and will, backed by perseverance and energy, and nobly fought his way along, surmounting every obstacle; mark the result. Last week I met him for the first time in ten years, and that little boy, who commenced life only ten short years ago without a cent, hasn't got a darned cent now."

Mr. Evan Hopkins, of England, is satisfied that the crust of our globe is slowly traveling northward, and that in a few centuries, New England will be at the North Pole. Philadelphia will then probably be in Canada, and Petersburg where Philadelphia is now.

AN ORDINANCE IN FAVOR OF SHERIFFS.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That the Sheriffs of this State shall be allowed one year, from and after the first day of January, 1868, to collect the unpaid taxes for the years 1866-'67. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage, and that a copy of the same be printed and transmitted to each Sheriff in the State.

C. J. COWLES,
Prest. Const. Convention.

A Remarkable Invention.—It is stated that a German glassmaker has lately made a remarkable discovery. He has invented a telescope, or magnifying glass, by means of which the most intricate nerves and vessels inside of the body may be seen from the outside. In fact, the whole arrangement and action of the interior organs, may, by means of this glass, be distinguished.

The discovery will probably be of immense benefit to mankind, as by means of it the physician will be able to determine, with unvarying accuracy, the nature of any particular disease, and the proper manner for treating the same.

The name of the inventor, who will probably realize a fortune from his discovery, is Gottlieb Juntz. He is very poor, but a well-read and highly intelligent man. He has an aged mother, an invalid wife, six children, and a blind sister, all dependent upon him for support. His mother was well acquainted with the poet Goethe, and it was probably her many anecdotes of this illustrious person which first inspired her son with a desire to do something to win the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. The glass he has made will probably place him among the first rank of inventors, and win for him the esteem of whole nations.

By means of this invention he has already nearly cured his wife. Six months ago a well-known doctor said she could not live, and pronounced her disease to be an affection of the heart.

Juntz has, however, proven to him, with the aid of the wonderful microscope that he was entirely mistaken; the stomach alone being the part affected.

We are eagerly looking for further information regarding Juntz and his wonderful glass.

Chatham.—The following extract from a private letter to the Editors conveys cheering intelligence from this county:

"I am gratified to believe that the *white spirit* in this county is fully roused. We had a fine meeting, in the court-house, on Tuesday last. Committees were appointed to canvass every district. The members of the Leagues (whites) are pouring out, declaring their purpose to go, in this contest of races, with their own color."

The same letter says:

"I hear we have a *negro* candidate in this military district for the position of *Captain* in the Militia. The whites don't like the prospect of having to answer before negro Courts Martial."—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Stop that Boy.—A Cigar in his mouth a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor, he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the mayor of the town, higher than the President. Stop him; he is going too fast. He don't know his speed. Stop him ere tobacco shatters his nerves, ere pride ruin his character; ere the loafer masters the man; ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are legion; shame of their families, the disgrace of their town, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

After the death of Bishop Polk, in his left breast-pocket was found his book of Common Prayer, and, in the right four copies of a little manuel entitled "Balm for the weary and wounded." Upon the fly-leaf of three had been the names respectively of "General J. E. Johnston," "Lieutenant General Hardee," "Lieutenant General Hood," with the "compliments of Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, June 12, 1864." Upon the fourth was his own name.

In one of the Society Islands the Siamese twins are paralleled. Two girls, infants as yet, are united at the hip, but are otherwise physically separate. The sympathy between them is said to be extraordinary. The King and Queen of the islands have adopted them, and lately refused to part with them long enough to carry them to one of the villages to be photographed.

N. C. Conservative Organization.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon Thomas Bragg, Chairman; R C Badger, Secretary.

First District.—Hon W N H Smith, William A Moore, Mills H Eure.

Second District.—H R Bryan, Geo V Strong, T S Kenan.

Third District.—Hon George Howard, J J Davis, M W Ransom.

Fourth District.—Hon J M Leach, Livingston Brown, James T Morehead, Jr.

Fifth District.—Col E D Hall, A McLean, Hon Thomas S Ashe.

Sixth District.—R F Armfield, W M Robbins, Hon J H Wilson.

Seventh District.—Plato Durham, A C Avery, M L McCorkle.

Eighth District.—R M Stokes, Cassing Gudger, W L Love.

Resident Committee at Raleigh.—Hon A S Merrimon, Hon Daniel G Fowle, Gen W R Cox, Seaton Gales, J P H Russ, Moses A Bledsoe.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

State Organization.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members,—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

District Organization.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

County Organization.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

The following supplemental Resolution, offered by Col. Hoke, was also adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each county, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina having, by their delegates, assembled in convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and coordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all-absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of that people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democratic and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundations of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in the said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive committee for the State, which has been appointed by this convention, be instructed if the time shall be sufficient, to call a convention of the conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various state offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said convention, to put in nomination sound conservative men for said offices.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County.—Dr. John A. Moose, James A Graham, James E Boyd, George Patterson, Sr., T M Holt.

Caswell.—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S P Hill, G W Thompson.

Davidson.—C F Lowe, Henry Walser, Jr., F C Robbins, J H Welborn, M H Pinnix.

Guilford.—Peter Adams, Sr., David F Caldwell, Rev. Calvin H Wiley, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.

Surry.—H M Waugh, H C Hampton.——Gilmer, Dr Joseph Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.

The following were appointed Delegates to the

National Democratic Convention.—Hon. W N H Smith, Gen W R Cox, W A Wright, Esq., Jno F Hoke, Esq.

Alternates.—Jno Hughes, Esq., Jno A Gilmer, Jr., A C Cowles, Esq., Hon A T Davidson.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

"REPUBLICAN MEETING IN GUILFORD."—In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting, purporting to have been held *in Greensboro;* but, which was really held one mile from town, at the negro village of Warnersville. We publish the proceedings as a matter of interest to our people. In addition to the nominations, or rather recommendations contained in the proceedings, we learn that nominations were made for all the county officers. Why hold them from the public? Is no one except a "loil leaguer" expected to vote the ticket? Why not come out openly and hold your meetings publicly? Show your hands, Rads, and do not waste all our eloquence upon the negroes; there may yet be a few honest white men, that you can dupe.

We see the names of some good African citizens mixed up in this secret revolutionary concern, and we hope, for the reputation they have hitherto enjoyed, this may have been done without their knowledge or consent. Good men are often lugged in by scheming politicians to give character to their cause.

We are glad, however, to notice that in the event of a rupture between the President, (who represents the country and is striving to maintain the little left us of *constitutional liberty,*) and the destructives at Washington, that the leagues of Guilford "*will rally under the flag of Gen. Grant with a unity that will insure success!*" Now, we like that. That's spunky! We will know *now* where to find them; something the Confederate deserter hunters never knew.

ORGANIZATION FOR GUILFORD.—It will be seen by reference to proceedings in another column, that the conservatives in old Guilford are aroused to the vital importance of the work before them. We hope all the gentlemen appointed to assist in this noble work, will commence at once, as no time is to be lost, if we hope to defeat the traitorous schemes of the revolutionary, midnight, mongrel radical conclaves!

Every day serves to develope the knowledge and talent of the Convention. It is one of the ablest, most dignified, and most patriotic bodies that ever assembled in the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

It is well to have this fact (!) recorded, for no one believes it—not even the man who penned the article.—When men want office, they sometimes try honeyfuggling.

MIXED MILITIA.—The Raleigh *Register*, which has ever been a "thorn in the flesh," to the negro wing of the Radical party, speaking of forcing white men and negroes in the same companies, says:

"There can be no necessity for such an arrangement and its effect would be to render the militia system odious, unpopular, and inefficient."

The N. C. Presbyterian, Fayetteville. Edited by Rev. Jno. M. Sherwood.—Weekly $3. This sterling religious paper has found its way to our table. W. S. Moore, of this place, is agent.

The Sentinel, Raleigh, N. C.—Wm. E. Pell & Seaton Gales, Editors and proprietors. Daily $8, Semi-Weekly $4, Weekly $2. Conservative in politics, and undoubtedly the best daily in the State.

N. C. Conservative, Washington, N. C. Lewis E. Satterthwaite, Editor, weekly at $3.

The Daily People has suspended its daily.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity was held on Monday last for the purpose of considering what was best for them to do in order to secure a railroad from this place, by way of Salem, to Mt. Airy, or some point in that direction.

Col. Joseph P. Houston presided, and Jas. W. Albright was requested to act as secretary. D. F. Caldwell, Jas. Sloan, Ralph Gorrell, C. E. Shober and others participated in the discussion; but all agreed on one fact, that if we are soon to secure the advantages of a railroad to the mountains, we must, in addition to our efforts to build the Coalfields road, have a charter allowing us to commence *here* and push towards the West. After much consultation it was unanimously resolved:

1st. That we have learned with pleasure, that the citizens of Salem and Winston are striving to secure a charter from the Convention, for a railroad from their towns to some point on the N. C. Railroad, and that we cordially unite with them in their efforts.

2nd. That Peter Adams, Thos. B. Keogh, D. W. C. Benbow and Hiram C. Worth be appointed to call upon the Convention and in co-operation with Messrs. Starbuck and Patterson, delegates from Salem, urge the claims of this section for such railroad.

STANTON AND THE PRESIDENT.—On the 21st Mr. Colfax presented the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 21st, 1867.

SIR:—Gen. Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your Ob't Servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 21st, 1868.

SIR:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevt. Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON, *President.*
To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.

Gen. Thomas has officially accepted the War office *ad interim*, and will apply to the Court to expel Mr. Stanton.

At 8 o'clock Saturday, Gen. Thomas was arrested, on a warrant issued by Judge Carter, on the affidavit of Stanton, for a violation of the 5th section of the Tenure-of-office Act. He was released on a bail of $5,000, to appear on Wednesday.

Stanton camped in the War Office at night and is still in possession, with a guard of soldiers at the door, on Saturday.

The President will take no arbitrary measures. He is content with the present shape of affairs. The matter is now with the Courts.

Stanton notified Gen. Thomas that he would not give up the office or obey him as Secretary of War, and that he had instructed all the employees in the department not to obey him.

On Monday the Senate passed the following by a vote of 29 to 6:

Whereas, the Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and had designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*: therefore,

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of war and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office.

Stephens reported the following from the Reconstruction Committee:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The above was passed by a strictly party vote.

The President has nominated Hon. Francis Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of war.

It has been asserted that Gens. Grant and Emory, the latter commanding the Department, will obey no orders from the President.

A telegram sent North on Tuesday says that Grant in a conversation with Wilson, said that the officers of the army are a unit in support of Congress, and that not more than a dozen out of 2,500 *would obey an order from the President*, unless it came through him.

The above items show the perilous condition of the country. Upon which the Raleigh *Sentinel* remarks:

The long looked-for day to Stephens, Boutwell, Butler and others, has at length arrived. And now the test will come, if the Senate does not interpose a barrier, and if the Supreme Court does its duty, whether the President or the violent Radical Congress is right. Everything depends upon the prompt action and the right action of the Supreme Court. The destinies of the Constitution and of Republican government are in its hands. If *it* waver and prove recreant, if *it* succumb to the extraordinary claims of Congress, in order to preserve its own life, the Republic is gone. If the Court be true to itself and to the country, the people will sustain it, in defiance of Congress. But if it yields its support to the usurpations of the National Legislature, we see no hope for the Republic.

This act fills the cup of iniquity of the Radical party. The country will not sustain it. The only doubt we have of the triumph of right, of justice and of the President, is that, having dallied so long with the destructive designs of the Radical party, until it has usurped all the power of the government, we fear that the spirit of the people will succumb to the revolution and will allow the Republic to go down beneath the current.

WARLIKE.

New York, Feb. 24th.—The following document is receiving signatures in this city:

"The undersigned are desirous of forming a series of associations in support of the policy of Andrew Johnson, and are willing to resort to arms to repel revolutionary attempts on the part of Congress to overthrow the lawful and constitutional authority of the chief Executive of the nation."

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, P. M.—The Keystone Club, the largest Democratic organization in the State, has resolved itself into a military organization.

Resolved.—That Hon. W. W. Holden having heretofore exhibited a high order of executive talent, and having proven his devotion to the Republican party by an *unswerving* able and *persistent* advocacy of its principles, we do hereby cordially recommend his nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor.—*Resolution of late New-berne Radical meeting.*

CONSPICUOUS UNION LANDMARK.—*Unqualified opposition to what is known as* NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—*Standard* 1865.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee have named New York as the place and the 4th of July as the time, for holding the National Convention.

The Committeemen from the Southern States had a full voice in the committee.

Congress, on the 25th, passed a bill making a majority only necessary to confirm Constitutions, and allowing registered voters to vote anywhere in the State, after ten days residence, passed—28 to 6.

Released.—A. C. Caudwell, who has been for some time confined in Fort Macon, under sentence of a Provost Court for shooting a negro in Lenoir County, who was depredating on his premisies, has been released.

Judge Cilly.—It is understood that Col. Cilly has been appointed to the Judgeship, *vice* Judge Fowle, resigned and that he has accepted and will enter upon his duties at the commencement of the Spring Courts, on the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

FRENCH RADICALISM.—Paris, Feb. 25, M.—In the *Corps Legislatiff*, Havin the Editor of *Le Siecle* persisted in reading a document, when the President declared the sitting dissolved.—The Government members withdrew, the Liberal members were forcibly expelled, and the gas was extinguished.

Some men wonder that there should be so much feeling against the Reconstruction Conventions in the South; but when one recalls how few men are in them who are creditably identified with the South, it is not so much matter of surprise. The scenes enacted in these Conventions, the ignorance displayed, the intrusive self-conceit, the pharisaical protestations of loyalty, are themselves enough to disgust thoughtful citizens everywhere.—*Wasington Express, (central.)*

The Freedmen's Bureau has been discontinued in Maryland, Tennesse and Kentucky.

Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By Person, C. J.—In Edwards *vs.* Edwards, from Yancy, order reversed. In Walker *vs.* Forsyth, in equity, from Granville, division *per capita*—decree accordingly. In Conigland *vs.* Life Insurance Co. in equity, from Halifax, bill dismissed. In Lewis *vs.* Wilkins, in equity, from Northampton, decree according to opinion. In Wilkins *vs.* Finch, in equity from Wake, demurrer allowed and bill dismissed. In Gee *vs* Hines, in equity, from Halifax, demurrer sustained, bill dismissed.

By Battle, J.—In *doe ex dem* Guess *vs.* McCauley, from Orange, judgement affirmed. In *doe ex dem* Cox *vs.* Geary from Wilkes, judgement affirmed. In States *vs.* Owen, from Gaston, no error. In Stickney *vs.* Cox, from Pitt, order affirmed. In *doe ex dem* Young *vs.* Perry, judgement reversed, judgement here for the plaintiff. *Doe ex dem* Butner *vs.* Chaffin, from Forsythe, judgement affirmed.

By Reade, J.—In Stroud *vs.* Stroud, from Orrang, decree for petitioner. In State *vs.* Rhodes, from Wilks no error. In Grissom *vs.* Parrish, in equity, from Granville, demurrer overruled. In Hunt *vs.* Sneed, in equity, from Granville, injunction to be modified, and then continued to the hearing. In Ledbetter *vs.* Anderson, in equity, from Rutherford, bill dismissed with costs. In McClure *vs.* McClure, in equity, from Haywood, bill dismissed with costs.

Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By Pearson, C. J.—In State *vs.* Shlachter *et al*, from Craven, judgment reversed. In Benbow *vs.* N. C. Railroad, from Guilford, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. In Cherry *vs.* Long, from Edgecombe, judgment reversed, *venire de novo.*

By Battle, J.—In Isler *vs.* Whitfield, from Wayne, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. In McCubbins *vs.* Barringer, from Rowan, judgment affirmed, demurrer overruled, plea sustained, writ quashed. In Baird *vs.* Baird, in equity from Person, bill dismissed.

By Reade, J.—In Keeler *vs.* city of Newbern, from Craven, no error. In Weaver *vs.* Parker, from Orange, no error. In Chandler *vs.* Biggerstaff, from Cleaveland, no error.

William R. Cox and J. McGee Heck, of Wake, were admitted to practice law in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this State.

The Presidential Campaign.—Democratic politicians recently arrived from the Western States display considerable encouragement as to the issue of the coming Presidential election. They say the drift of the popular mind is perceptibly averse to the continuance of the present distracted condition of things, and the people are beginning to realize that the only hope of a solution of the existing difficulties is in the choice of loyal but more moderate men. The financial question is particularly watched, and it is said will exercise a decided influence upon the results of the election. Other questions of policy will also come in for a share of attention, and it is thought that Congress, pursuing its reckless career, will precipitate one of the most decisive revolutions in the public mind that has as yet characterized the political history of this country. A movement is already on foot to devise some ways and means for the carrying on of the campaign, and in which, from all appearances, neither party will be found lacking in liberality and determination.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—From a condensed exhibit of the North Carolina Rail Road Company for seven months, ending 31st Dec., 1867, published by the Secretary, F. A. Stagg, Esq., we learn that the nett income of the Road was $134,081.54. Considering the severity of the times, this is doing finely. At this rate, the nett income of the Road will be $200,000, and over, for the year. But for the fact that all this must go to meet back debts, the Road could make a respectable dividend.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Governor Worth has issued letters patent to the Mecklenburg Mechanical Association of Charlotte. The Company is engaged in the manufacture of the North State Washing Machine, inivented, we believe, by a gentleman residing in Charlotte. The Machine is most highly recommended by all those who have used it.

The President has made the following nominations: Gen. McClellan minister to St. James; James R. Hubbell of Ohio, Minister to Esquador: Maj. Gen. L. Thomas to be Lieut. General by Brevet, and General by Brevet.

Watertown N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Democrats carried this town for the first time in fifteen years.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

Feb. 22, 1868.

In pursuance of adjournment, the conservatives of Guilford again met in the court-house. The chairman being absent, R. S. Stuart, was called to the chair.

The meeting was large and quite enthusiastic, and addresses were delivered by Col. J. T. Morehead, D. F. Caldwell, P. Adams, and Richard Sterling.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby approve and endorse the Declaration of Principles set forth by the Convention and that we will do all we can to maintain and advance them.

Resolved, That the County Canvassers, appointed by the Convention, be authorized to act as the Executive Committee of the County and they are expected to take immediate steps for the thorough organization of the whole County.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, in compliance with the Plan of Organization recommended by the Convention, be requested to appoint a Committee for each Captain's District, whose business it shall be to take charge of all matters of registration and local organization.

The following appoidtments were announced.

No.	1.	W. P. Heath, Abner Apple
	2.	H. C. Dick, E. L. Smith.
	3.	Dr. W. A. Coble, Peter Smith.
	4.	John A. Mebane, Isaac Thacker, Ed. Hudson.
	5.	N. P. Rankin, James S. Stuart.
	6.	James Thom, Paul Coble.
	7.	James Davis, John G. Pearson, Jno. Harris.
Town,	8.	Wm. D. Wharton, James Ward, J B. Gretter, J. C. Cannon.
	9.	S. B. Glenn, Jos. D. McCulloch, Addison Ross.
	10.	J. M. Reid, William E. Bevill.
Town	11.	Emsley Armfield, Jas. W. Albright, D. E. Albright.
	12.	W. L. Kirkman, J. B. Freeman.
	13.	S A Powell, Charles Wilson.
	14.	Mansfield Dean, Thomas E Cooke.
	15.	J H Johnston, S H Thomas.
	16.	W W King, J N Nelson, W O Donnell.
	17.	C J Wheeler, J A Davis, Dr. Sapp.
	18.	W F Bowman, A V Sullivan, R F Sechrest.

AN ORDINANCE ON DISTHLLATION OF GRAIN.

(Passed February 15th, 1868.)

WHEREAS, In consequence of the rapid reduction of the small crop of corn in this State, the prices of food have already greatly advanced, and money being unusually scarce, great destitution already exists and starvation must inevitably follow speedily: *Therefore*, In order that all the grain still on hand may be reserved for bread, and famine at least in a degree averted:

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That from and after the passage of this act until the first day of November, 1868, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to distill corn or any other grain into intoxicating liquors.

Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance, on being convicted before a competent court, shall pay a fine of $50 for the first offence, $100 for the second offence, and for the third offence his distillery shall be closed by the Sheriff. In this ordinance, each day in which the distillery is in operation shall be counted a separate offence.

Be it further ordained, That all fines recovered under this ordinance, after the lawful costs are deducted, shall be paid into the Treasury of the county in which the conviction takes place, for the benefit of the poor supported by said county.

MILITIA.

As adopted by the Convention.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the Militia: *Provided*, That all persons who may be adverse to bearing arms from religious scruples shall be exempt therefrom.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping, and discipline of the Militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and have power to call out the Militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and to enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the Militia.

We learn from the "Western Democrat," that the iron bridge over the Catawba river, on the Western division of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, was finished last week.

Our Market Column.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.,

Carefully corrected each week.

By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Apples—green	1.00	to	1.50
" dried			5
Bacon	18	to	20
Beef	7	to	8
Butter	25	to	30
Beans per bushel			1.50
Coffee, per sack	25	to	20
" retail	25	to	33⅓
Cheese	20	to	30
Chickens	15	to	20
Corn	1.15	to	1.25
" meal			1.25
Cotton raw	12	to	15
" yarn	1.50	to	1.60
" yd sheeting	14	to	16⅔
Eggs			15
Flaxseed	1.50	to	1.75
Feathers	40	to	60
Fodder per 100 lbs	75	to	1.00
Flour	10.50	to	11.
Fertilizers—Guano			5
Baugh's Phosphate			3½
Plaster per bbl			5.00
" calcined			7.00
Cement			5.00
Furs—Cat			15
Fox—grey	10	to	25
" red	50	to	75
Muskrat	10	to	15
Mink	1.00	to	3.00
Opossum	5	to	10
Otter	1.00	to	3.00
Rabbit per dozen	15	to	20
Hides—green			
" dry			
Leather—sole	35	to	40
" upper	60	to	75
Lard	15	to	20
Molasses—Cuba	70	to	80
Sorghum	40	to	60
Maple Syrup			1.25
Nails—keg			7.50
" retail	9	to	10
Oats per bushel			60
Onions—large			80
" planting			2.00
Oil—linseed			1.75
" tanner's			1.80
" sperm			2.00
" kerosene (best)			1.00
" aroa			1.00
Pork	10	to	12
Potatoes—Irish	75	to	80
" sweet			1.00
Peas—cow			1.25
" white			1.75
Rice	16½	to	18
Rags—cotton			3½
Salt—fine per sack			4.50
" Liverpool per sack			3.00
" retail			2½
Soda, best			20
Tallow	13	to	16½
Vinegar	40	to	50
Wool	25	to	40
" rolls	60	to	75

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKETS,

Corrected by

HENRY G. KELLOGG,

Banker and Insurance Agent,

Tate Building, corner of West Market and South Elm Streets, Greensboro, N. C.

Gold ..... 135 a 140

Silver ..... Small, 125 a 130; large, 130 a 135

Money in fair demand, 2½ a 3 per cent per month, on collaterals.

Exchange ..... One fourth.

N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank Notes dull.

Bank North Carolina	50
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	28
" Wadesboro	23
" Wilmington	32
" Roxboro	57
" Thomasville	04
" Lexington at Graham	20
" " old	15
" " new	05
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	00
" Fayetteville	05
" Washington	03
" Yanceyville	00
Merchants' Bank of New Berne	02
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	25
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	24
Greensboro Mutual	06

Highest rates of the day paid for Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern bank notes.

We are prepared to fill orders for Bank Notes to Debtors and stock holders of Banks.

Bank Notes sent us by *Express* will be remitted for on day of receipt, either in draft on New York or currency as may be desired. If prices are not satisfactory, notes will be returned.

We buy mutilated and broken bank currency, sell Revenue Stamps, deal in Coin, Bonds, U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bullion, and discount Commercial paper.

Drafts sold on chief cities in Europe. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement.

Drafts sold on New York and principal Northern cities.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at usual rates, and Losses promptly adjusted.

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By

WILSON & SHOBER.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET.

Bank of N. C.	50
" Cape Fear	20½
" Charlotte	28
" Wadesboro	25
" Wilmington	26
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville,	60
" Lexington at Graham	24
" " Lexington	20
" Commerce	17
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	11
" Washington	7
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	62
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	27
Miners' and Planters' Bank	38
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	26
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates. 2—1y

DR. WM. M. ALBRIGHT,

Having located at G. W. Albright's, 7 miles North-West of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2-1y

J. HARPER LINDSAY, Jr.,

(*Successor to Ernest Lindsay*)

Dealer in Confectioneries, Groceries,

Domestic and Foreign Fruits,

Fancy Articles, Toys, Notions, &c.

Next door to Southern Express Office,

Greensboro, N. C. 2—1y

Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

Post Office, J. D. White, P. M.,
East Market, Caldwell block.

Northern Mail,	R. & D. R. R.	arrives at	8½ P. M.
" "	" "	closes at	9 "
Eastern "	N. C. R. R.	arrives at	9-10 "
" "	"	closes	at 9 "
Western "	"	arrives at	4-15 A. M.
" "	"	closes	at 8½ P. M.

Pittsboro arrives Friday	6 "
" leaves Saturday	6 A. M.
Asheboro arrives Saturday	6 P. M.
" leaves Friday	9 A. M.
Salem arrives Friday	3 P. M.
" leaves Saturday	6 A. M.
Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday	6 P. M.
" leaves Monday and Thursday	6 A. M.

Railroads.

N. C. mail going East	arrives..at 3-47 A. M.
" " "	leaves..at 3-58 "
" " " West	arrives..at 9-10 P. M.
" " "	leaves..at 9-15 "
" Freight going East	leaves at 2-30 "
" " " West	" at 8-55 A. M.
R. & D. mail	arrives ..... at 7.35 P. M.
" "	leaves ..... at 4 A. M.
" Freight	arrives ..... at 4-35 P. M.
" "	leaves ..... at 6-40 A. M.

Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.

JOB PRINTING of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

JED. H. LINDSAY, SR., would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now with L. R. May, and would be happy to serve them.

"OLD RATS LOVE CHEESE," and so do freedmen and editors: in fact, who don't? We dislike personalities; yet, we are compelled to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. S. Moore—headed *Cheese*. Mr. M. is quite an institution, and as a retail dealer can't be beat in this town.

DECIDEDLY BORING.—The store of Messrs. Jas. Sloan & Sons was entered last week by a party of thieves and some $100 worth of goods stolen. They entered the store by boring with a two-inch auger. No arrests have been made. We believe it would pay to have a regular police force for our town, with a night watch.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

We publish the list of Assessors appointed by the County Court last week, and also the names of the List-takers who are to take the lists of taxable property for 1868.

The District Boards are to assess the lands, and meet at the court house on the second Monday of May, and organize themselves into a County Board to revise their lists.

The duties of Assessors and List-takers are set forth in an Act for Collecting Revenue, ratified March 12th, 1866, being chapter 22, and found at page 45 of the Acts of 1865-'66.

ASSESSORS.

Districts.

1 W P Heath, Esq., Lewis J. Apple, Andrew Summers.
2 W R Smith, Esq., J G Clapp, H C Dick.
3 P C Smith, Esq., David Coble, Geo. W. Bowman.
4 Isaac Thacker, Esq., W W Rankin, Robert Maynard.
5 Saml D McLean, Esq., James A Stewart, James Paisley.
6 Joseph W Gilmer, Esq., Paul Coble, John C Hunter.
7 John T Dodson, Esq., Wm McClintock, Buford W Reed.
8 David Wharton, Esq., Andrew Weatherly, C G Yates.
9 S D Elliott, Esq., R D Thom, Joseph D McCulloch.
10 Anselm Reed, Esq., W R Pearson, Archibald Beville.
11 Joseph A Houston, Esq., Ensley Armfield, John McCulloch.
12 W L Kirkman, Esq., Goram Anthony, Joshua Reynolds.
13 Archibald Wilson, Esq., W J Robertson, Jno A Hoskins.
14 Thomas F Cooke, Esq., W M Cummings, John Hunt.
15 Wm Woodburn, Esq., J H Johnson, H C Lamb.
16 Wm O Donnell, Esq., Allen Lowrey, J N Nelson.
17 J A Davis, Esq., John T Poe, Robert Blaylock.
18 R F Sechrest, Esq., W F Bowman, Amos Ragan.

LIST TAKERS.

District 1	Abner Apple.
" 2	William R. Smith.
" 3	William Coble.
" 4	John A. Mebane.
" 5	Samuel D. McLean.
" 6	Joseph W. Gilmer.
" 7	Jonathan W. Parker.
" 8&11	Wm. C. Steiner.
" 9	Frederick Fentress.
" 10	Anselm Reed.
" 12	William Kirkman.
" 13	Joseph Hoskins.
" 14	A. H. Lindsay.
" 15	William Woodburn.
" 16	Jesse Benbow.
" 17	Joseph A. Davis.
" 18	R. F. Sechrest.

Relic of the Late War.—We learn that on Thursday last, while a large log was being sawed at the mills of Mr. O. G. Parsley, a sudden commotion was caused and the log seen to fly off the car on which it was bound, and the saw broken and entirely ruined.—The engine was stopped in all possible haste, and an examination made as to the cause of this derangement. Just then the engineer ran up from the room below with a large twenty-four pounder solid shot, which he asserted had dropped down from the saws. It was found that this shot had been imbedded in the heart of the log which was being sawed, without any indications of this fact from the outside. The log was some fifteen or twenty inches in diameter, and is thought to have come from about Averysboro. The bark had entirely grown over the place where the shot entered, and to all appearances the log was solid all through.—This, we think is the most remarkable fact of the character we have ever heard.—*Wilmington Journal.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Feb. 18.—The entire day was spent in bebating the question of suffrage—except the portion allotted to the divorcing of negroes and others.

19.—More divorces and Buncombe speeches.

20.—The report of committee on redistricting the State was adopted.

Mr. Tourgee gave notice that he would introduce an ordinance, to-morrow morning, to stop the pay of members absenting themselves.

Mr. Pool gave notice that he would move the previous question upon the majority report of the committee on suffrage, to-morrow morning.

Hood (negro) gave notice that he would introduce an ordinance, lifting the fine upon Ministers and Justices of the Peace for celebrating the martial rites.

The Suffrage question was resumed. Rev. Mr. Welker on the floor. He, in alluding to Mr. Ellis' remarks, said that he (Mr. Ellis) had only used the argument, that had been used in this State for the last 100 years, viz: That God had created one class inferior, and to be made slaves of, &c. He argued that the simple ability to read and write did not qualify a man pre-eminently for suffrage. The negroes had been intelligent enough to support the party that was striving to raise them from their oppressed condition. They had been intelligent enough to be loyal to the government, and their services in defence of the country, if nothing else, entitled them to our gratitude and they should be enfranchised.

In landing the colored race, he said, from what came under his immediate observation, in his own county, the colored man was *superior* to the white, in some particulars—temperance, for instance.

Mr. Holt asked him if he held that doctrine, and used that language, in his county, ten years ago.

Mr. Welker replied that, ten years ago, he was not in public life; he did not then make speeches, but such had always been his opinion.

In regard to the disfranchisement of certain men, he could not ignore the fact that for four years treason and bloodshed had swept over the land, and now, instead of submission and duty, we find defiance and disorder. Whether they should be admitted to the ballot, then, was the question to be asked. He believed that some men, who had gone into the service of the Confederate States, of their own accord, had in good faith returned to their allegiance, but there were men here still defiant and rebellious; they could not surely expect to have all the rights and privileges of true and "loil" men.

Gentlemen had threatened war. He (Mr. W.) did not mean to handy threats with them, but he would tell the gentlemen that, if they ever dared to raise the sword, that those suffering people (negroes) would sweep down from their *mountain fastness*, gathering strength as they came, and, like a mighty avalanche, *crush out these men so thoroughly, that scarcely one would be left to tell the tale.*

Mr. Forkner commenced a speech by abusing Andrew Johnson, and contending that Congress had legally all the power it claimed in governing these Southern States, and more too. In regard to distranchisement, he was sorry that there was such a difference of opinions among the Western delegates. Reason should govern them, not passion. They should not legislate in a vindictive manner. Though threats had been indulged in on this floor, yet he would not be thrown off his guard. They should leave all party measures and issues, and legislate so that it would redound to the credit of the State. He did not believe in the power of this Convention to disfranchise anybody.

It had been said that there were men enough in this State, hostile to the government, to control the State, if allowed to vote, but this is not so. He did not wish to place a clause in the Constitution that disfranchised men that did not go with the Republican party, but would declare universal suffrage and equal rights and privileges to all. He thought there was more safety in a liberal course, than in a proscriptive one. If men were to be punished, this was not the tribunal to try them. If you pursue a harsh course, it will be a feather in the hats of the "rebels." The people of the West are for the most part Union men, but they are not yet satisfied about this thing you call *negro equality*. Though we were elected by large majorities, yet, if you examine the statistics, you will find that not a half a vote was cast.

Mr. Holt said that while the Convention was on this question of disfranchisement, he hoped the *cases of the deserters from the Confederate army*, not only in this State, not only in this city, BUT SITTING NOW IN THIS HALL, might be investigated,—men who volunteered, but who, when called upon to expose their cowardly carcases, deserted, not on account of love for the Union, but because they were too miserably cowardly to face fire. Men who, in 1861, threw up their hats, shouted for the Confederate flag, men who taught us secession, *now come crawling on their knees, professing to be truly loyal and deserving.*

Mr. Tourgee occupied the floor. He, like the rest of his party, regarded universal negro suffrage a fixed fact.—They, the negroes, had settled that question themselves. He paid the usual glowing Radical tribute to the gallant services of black men during the war. He alluded to the capture of Fort Pillow as a hellish massacre, and called Gen. Forrest an unhanged, blood stained traitor, who was now howling for a white man's Government.

In regard to forgiving and extending the rights and privileges of citizens to those men, who had striven to overthrow the government, he would not be willing to do it, unless they were really and sincerely repentant and willing to give to a poor, humble and downtrodden race, recently emerged from bondage, the same rights and privileges which they asked for themselves.

Hood's ordinance was adopted.

The ordinance recites that, on account of an act of the Legislature, prohibiting marriages, unless under license from the County Court Clerk, such marriage is illegal and the Minister of Justice, solemnizing marriage, subjects himself to fine. On account of the death of the Clerk of Cumberland County Court, commissions had been issued by certain Magistrates, (Messrs. McRae, Lett and Pemberton,) to certain Ministers and Justices to celebrate marriages, and the Ministers and Justices celebrating the rites of matrimony, under the commissions, should be exempted from all fines.

21.—Suffrage speeches.

22.—Suffrage and amendments. A Mr. Chandler, from the mountains, who *deserted* the Confederate army, after having voluntarily entered it, said he was in favor of disfranchising all "traitors," especially Govs. Graham and Vance, whose influence and ability were worth thousands of votes.

Everybody that had participated in the rebellion should be grateful for escaping with their necks. The blood of thousands of loyal men cries to this Convention for vengeance. He would go for disfranchising more, if he could get his hands on them, and remove the disabilities now resting on such good and true men as W. W. Holden, and some other Radicals.

24.—Several more divorce petitions. A resolution in favor of establishing a penitentiary was introduced. An ordinance incorporating the Northwestern and North Carolina railroad. The suffrage question was again discussed.

25.—The 1st article of the majority report on suffrage was adopted, rejecting all test oaths. The judicial system was partly adopted.

It was determined to have three Supreme Court Judges, and twelve Superior Court Judges, all elected by the people. The County Court system was abolished, petty offences being left to the jurisdiction of magistrates, elected by the County districts.

From the Standard.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN GUILFORD.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Guilford county, held at Greensboro' on Tuesday, the 17th inst., pursuant to notice,

R. P. Shaw, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, was called to the Chair, and J. B. Gluyas appointed Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, That we appoint Rev. G. W. Welker, Capt. A. W. Tourgee, Jno. B. Gluyas and Zephiniah Mitchell, to represent this County in the State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 26th inst., either in person or by proxy.

Resolved, That we appoint Z. A. Burnes, Jno. B Gluyas, David White, Thos. Marsh. G. H. Parker, Jonathan Anthony, Eli Lindsay, and Harmon Unthanks, Esqs., to represent this County in the District Convention to be held at High Point on the 4th of March, proximo.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of Hon. W. W. Holden, as being eminently conducive to the advancement of the cause of Reconstruction and of Republican principles.

Resolved, That the loyal men of Guilford will support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and will rally under the flag of Gen. Grant with a unity that will insure success.

Resolved, That the delegates to the District Convention are hereby instructed to present the name and express the claims of Capt. A. W. Tourgee as the first choice of the Republicans of Guilford as Representative from this District in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the North Carolina *Standard* for publication.

R. P. SHAW, *President.*

JOHN B GLUYAS, *Secretary.*

MARRIED,

In Nansemond county, Va., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Owen, Mr. WM. L. PURVIS, of Isle of Wight, and Miss SALLIE TAYLOR.

Near Greensboro, on the evening of the 20th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jacob Henry Smith, Mr. MOSES KELLOGG to Miss MARTHA ELIZA HIATT.

AGRICULTURAL Implements

In great variety; Clover Seed, Lime, Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommodating terms, for Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of Barter that can be disposed of in this or any other market.

Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, N. C., February 27th, 1868.

A—Lambert Albright, Miss Bettie Apple, Albert Arnold, Charles Albright, L Albright, Miss Elizabeth Askew, B B Amor, Rev P Henry Aylett, Wm Amos, Mrs M Adams.

B—B E Blount, Miss M A Bundy, Henry Booker (colored,) Anna J Brown, Jno or E E Brown, Young W Barbee, Mompford Bell, Ruel L Brown, Miss Letitia Booker, W L Ballentine, Miss Nancy Brookbank, R H Baker (2,) Alick Baine, D W Busick.

C—B Chipman, Miss Lou L Coe, Miss Alice Coble, Daniel Coble (son of Wm,) Joseph Climer, Elish Churchman, George Carter, Henry W Clark, James R Coble, Daniel Coble, W Crawford, Sarah Cunningham.

D—Geo M Dickin, Dr R W Delbois, George Dick.

F—Wm Field, Eugene Field, A Foster.

G—Alfred Gray, Samuel Gross, Miss Bettie Gilliam, John Franklin Gray, Miss Rebecca Gray.

H—Miss Jinnie Hardin, J L Horton, Geo H Haigh, Mrs Polly J Hemphill, Levi Hollery.

I—L C Isley, Betty Ibbe.

J—Thomas Jones, Miss Bettie A Johnson, Miss Mariah Julians.

K—Cyrus M Kerr, Rev C W King, A E Kirkman, Mrs Elizabeth Kirkman, Ellen Kirkman.

L—W Long, Mary Lindsay (col'd,) Messrs L Lawson & Son, Ann Lindsay.

M—T F Merritt, Mrs Martha D McLean, Miss Margaret E Mann (2,) Miss Bell McNairy, Edward L McAdoo, Lucinda McNeely, J W McMichael, Wm Miler, Wm McMikiel, Messrs W B Massey & Son, Milton Miller, Edward C McLung, Capt F S Moore, Mrs Hannah Maroney.

O—Daniel C Ozment, Simpson Osbourn (2).

P—Wm Pritchett, Jonathan Parker, Geo H Page, G P Poulson.

R—W H Rodgers, T E Roberts, Miss Alice Rugar, John Robinson, Allen Robinson, Mrs Amanda Robins, Emma Rodgers, Elizabeth Ray.

S—Geo Swift, Miss Jinnie Summers, Preston Stanley, Jesse Stevens, Anderson Steeles, Peter Sims (col'd,) Jno B Starr, Wm N Sikes, James Smart, John Steeles (2,) Ruben Simmons, Thomas Stafford.

T—W L Thompson, Messrs Fulgham & Whitfield, Dr Jos Thomason, Ann Turner.

W—Taylor Wass, Miss Mary J Woodburn, Maj D G Wells, Mrs Amy Whitierst, Richard Watts, Miss Sallie White, Miss Hannah Wilson, William Wilson, Henry Warren, B T Wilson, Martha Wray, W B White.

Y—Jas H Yates.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised, and give date of list. If not taken out of the office in one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

J. D. WHITE, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

On Friday the 20th of March I will sell at public auction at the residence of W. H. Reece, dec'd, all his personal property on a credit of 6 months.

I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them with in the time specified by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to the estate will please come forward and settle immediately.

In my absence the judgments, notes and accounts can be found at the office of R. M. Stafford, Sheriff

W. G. SAPP, Adm.

All those indebted to the late firm of REECE & ALBRIGHT will also please come forward and settle, otherwise they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

R. H. ALBRIGHT,
4—tf Surviving Partner.

Fresh Garden Seed.

I have just received a choice lot of fresh seed, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

Cabbage, all kinds, Tomato, Celery, Beets, Cucumber, Beans (snaps) Peas, &c., &c.

These seed were grown in Richmond, Va., and are known to be good.

Call early and secure them.

R. W. GLENN, M. D.
3—tf *McConnell Building.*

MUSIC STORE.

FOREIGN AND American Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, Music Books, Instructions for Piano, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. Musical Instruments such as Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutes, etc. German, French and Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.

Catalogues of Sheet Music and Books sent free to any order on application.

Music sent by mail, securely wrapped, the expense being only two cents for every four ounces.

All orders, whether large or small, strictly and promptly attended to

Address Prof. F. B. MAURICE,
4—3m Greensboro, N. C.

MRS. N. MAURICE,

Fashionable Dress and Cloak-Maker,
(South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.)

Ladies and Children's furnishing goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations. Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cambrics, Corsets, Ladies and Children's Hosieries, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs.

BRANCH OF MDE. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order. 4—3m

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, at the residence of Solomon Greeson in the county of Guilford, N. C., on the 16th day of March, 1868, the following described property, viz:

1 four horse wagon, 1 buggy wagon, 1 distillery, 2 horses, 5 head cattle, 5 shoats. Also 107 acres of land, "Greeson tract" bounded by Henry Foust's and J. E. Fogleman's land. Also 107 acres of land, "Greeson tract" joined by Fogleman's and May's land. Also 111 acres of land, "Foust tract" bounded by the Greeson tract, Albright's, Smith's and others.

This sale will be made to satisfy a claim in favor of the United States, vs. Solomon Greeson on account Internal Revenue Tax.

☞ *TERMS CASH.*

R. E. CLARK,
4—1w Deputy Collector.

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

(East Market street, near court-house.)

The Proprietor would inform the traveling public, and the citizens of this county especially, that his new house is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travelers.

The prices are as low, if not lower, than any other house in town.

A fine, new Bar is attached to this house, which will always be furnished with the best of Liquors.

JOHN T. REESE,
4—1y *Proprietor.*

Cheese, Cheese, Cheese,

Just received another large lot. Also, best Kerosene oil, Upper and Sole Leather, Sugar and Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Nails and Soda.

FURS of every description wanted.

Also, agent for Singer's Sewing Machine, one of which can be seen in our millinery room.

3tf W. S. MOORE.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A large and fine assortment for sale by

PORTER & ECKEL.

Almanacs with full directions for the culture of Seeds furnished *gratis.*

SMOKING TOBACCO!

DURHAM,
PEACE,
ZEPHYR PUFF,

and other fine brands, for sale by

PORTER & ECKEL.

What do they mean?

From whence the name?	Simplicity 1st in use the same.
What will they sew?	Bishop lawn, broadcloth and tow.
Will they use thread coarse or fine?	They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine
Do they use much thread?	About half as much as double thread Machines and from a common spool without rewinding
"How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed?	"So simple, that a child can use them"—so says Mrs S L Dunn of Glade Spring, Va.
By whom are they made?	By the C S F S M Co.
How are they operated?	By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute
Are they like Secomb & Co's?	They are essentially different.
Will they hem?	Ours will hem, fell, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, embroider, and gather.
Some Machines require basting,	Ours hem without hand creasing, and tuck and seam without basting.
Will they sew through thick gathers?	They will, and cross seams without breaking threads or dropping stitches
How long will they last?	30 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service.
Are they liable to get out of order?	They are not, because not complicated.
What is their size?	5by13 in., and 8 inches high. Weight 10 lbs. Price $15, $20 $27, and $32.
Is the sewing durable?	Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge.
How?	Cut stitches and pull on seam, &c.
Of whom can they be had?	D H LA PISH, Agent, Box 23, Greensboro, N. C.

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.

Extracts from a few of many testimonials speaking of the C S F S Machine.

DR. H H STAPLES, of Greensboro, N. C., says:—"I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. SUSAN L DUNN, of Glade Spring, Va., says:—"After using other Machines of higher prices, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A H MCAULEY, of Thomasville, N. C., says:—"My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at $20. She says she would not take $40 for it. It does fine, &c." 4—6m

JOB PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY,

CHEAPLY,

AND PROMPTLY

EXECUTED,

IN THE VERY BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS,

BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.

☞ Orders by mail from parties unknown must be accompanied by the money.

North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity.

The Bill of Complaint of Green H. Lee
vs.
James R. Mendenhall and Delphina E. Mendenhall, executrix of Geo. C. Mendenhall, dec'd.

It appearing to the Court that James R. Mendenhall, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this Bill, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity, for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.

3—6w $8. F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity.

M. C. Dean & wife and others
vs.
John Iames and others.
Petition to re-hear.

It appearing to the Court that William Iames and Charles Iames, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March A. D. 1868 and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.

3—6w $8. F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

JAMES SLOAN & SONS,

GROCERS and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

The Farmer's Column.

Here is a call from a country bachelor:

I want a wife—a first rate wife—
A girl that's all my own,
To cook my meals and cheer my life,
With smiling word and tone.

A girl that ne'er will pledge a vow
To any chap but me;
That's been brought up to milk a cow,
And have warm cakes for tea.

She must be graceful as the bell
Upon the lily found,
And make such butter as will sell
For thirty cents a pound.

Written for the Times.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY THESE HARD TIMES WITHOUT MUCH LABOR OR EXPENSE.

(*Continued from last week.*)

Messrs. Editors:—I deem it wholly unnecessary to make any further allusion to the apathy and dispirited conduct of many of our countrymen since the war. It is quite natural, in consideration of the many complicated obstacles thrown in the way of our prosperity as a conquered people, groaning under the iron heel of oppression, that we, being freeborn and accustomed to all the rights and immunities of freemen, should unwittingly and tamely yield to the weaker impulses of frail humanity, and bowing our necks under the heavy yoke of national affliction, and personal losses, pine away in despair.

But, thank Heaven, we are not utterly ruined. If it be dark around us, we see light about our pathway in the distance. So sure as a God rules in the universe, will Carolina's noble sons be enabled to retrieve their lost fortunes. Then let us go to work in earnest, and while we work, let us look at

Facts and Figures.

First: The growing of the Grape saves labor, because, after being planted, it continues to grow and bear annually, and unlike corn, tobacco or cotton, the trouble of planting is not to be repeated annually. It saves expense as the cost of young vines is but trifling, and by planting the vines eight feet apart in the rows, and the rows sixteen feet apart, a good crop of tobacco, cotton, potatoes or some other hoe crop, may be raised on the same ground, which will amply pay for cultivation, and furthermore the vines have the benefit of thorough cultivation which insures a very strong growth and better fruit and more of it. Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, of this county, planted a vineyard in 1859, consisting of 10,000 Catawba, and failed to cultivate it during the war as it required, and the vines were not pruned regularly, nevertheless, in 1865, he sold enough genuine, unadulterated Catawba wine to cover all the expense that he had incurred in buying vines, planting, cultivating, &c. This wine was made from the first crop or the crop of one year. The Doctor is extending his vineyards having determined to plant 25,000 this spring.

But few of the Southern people are able to keep the Grape must or juice, until it is made into wine. There is a market, however, for the Must or the Grapes.

The Virginia Wine Company at Richmond will pay $2 per bushel for Grapes or $2 per gallon for the Must.

Your obed't serv't,
C. W. WESTBROOK.

Orchards.—When the ground occupied by an orchard is uneven and not drained, the trees on the dry knolls will be larger and healthier, and will yield more abundant crops than those in the wet hollows, and this in spite of the fact that the soil in the hollows is deeper and richer. Orchards should always be drained.

In selecting a site for an orchard, choose a hillside in preference to a valley, divided by a small stream. Warm, low intervals of land are more subject to untimely frosts than the neighboring elevations. As the night air becomes chilled, its density increases, and rolls down the hillside and settles on the flats, where the prevailing stillness favors the process of freezing. During the mild sunny days of winter, fruit trees are more liable to be swelled prematurely on low bottoms. One who is in the habit of riding over a broken piece of country in a cold still night, will not need be told that the lowest temperature will be found in the lowest localities.

Fruit trees will not be likely to suffer from cold weather when the ground they stand upon is thoroughly drained. The fruit-grower who suffers his trees to stand all winter in puddles of water or in fetters of ice, has no right to complain if his garden is stocked with grafted pea brush.

Diptheria.—For the information of parents we publish the following receipt for the cure of this disease:

Diptheria, in its early stage, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by the two marked symptoms: the sensation of a bone or a hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful; fætor, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor, of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is gone, in an hour or so, give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not usually be required; but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at a little longer interval, say two or three hours. If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can be easily done by adding a drop or two of spirits of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into the throat, depressing the tongue with the half of the spoon.

Farming as a Business.—The Rural New Yorker has a correspondent who is discussing the question whether farming is profitable. He writes that "this question is frequently propounded as though there was a doubt about it. But there is none. In the aggregate it must pay, else all other vocations must be speedily abandoned. Farming is the base on which the social edifice rests, and its remuneration to individuals depends upon the intelligence which guides farm labor. With some, owing to a lack of money, the information essential to success, or to an improved use of what they have, farming is not remunerative; but with the mass the case is different, and each year shows in the aggregate increased accumulation. Farming, therefore, like other business intelligently and systematically pursued, pays, and if failures here and there occur, as in other pursuits, they are exceptions, while general success is the rule."

Clover.—The importance of using clover as a fertilizer, not to say anything of its value as food for stock, is rapidly gaining ground in the South. The valley of Virginia, so famous for its good soil and abundant yields, without the growth of clover, would be but ordinary land. A late *Bulletin* says:

Clover Seed.—Now is the season to secure your clover seed, and allow us to beg you to seed in this and next month every acre of wheat land, with clover. Let it lay until August, 1869, then lime it, and we guarantee that one crop to yield in extra quantity of wheat, more than double enough to repay the extra outlay for seed, and still the land will be well seeded for the next crop of clover. Thus you can improve your land cheaper than by any other method and save the money expended for guano.

As to the manner of applying it, the *American Farmer* says:

Wheat fields, not yet sown with clover, will be benefitted, when not too much crusted, nor too wet, by harrowing with a heavy drag. Immediately after this sow clover seed, and follow with roller. On the oat field, sow clover seeds on the surface, after the oats are put in, and follow with roller.

Poison Oak.—A writer in the *Southern Cultivator*, having recommended Iodide of Potassa as a cure for the effects of poison oak, a correspondent of that journal says that he has found coal oil equally effective and less dangerous. By applying it two or three times a day a cure is effected in a few days. He thinks this would also prove effective in cases of erysipelas.

Wants.—A young gentleman on the point of getting married, is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from the step.

A young man advertises for a boarding house where his pious example would be considered equivalent for board and lodging.

A steady young man is wanted to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion.

A lady wishes a husband having a Roman nose with strong religious tendencies.

A cottage containing eight rooms and an acre of land is wanted.

Wit and Wisdom.

How the Parson got Excited.—A few years since, near the city of N———, lived parson P——, who was excitable and near sighted. One day he had been in the city with his horse and wagon, and among his purchases was a barrel of flour, the head of which was partially out.

On the way home, the old man was overtaken and passed by a fast young man, driving a fast horse, and putting on airs. Now, the parson's horse was usually a quiet steady going animal enough, but he couldn't stand that sort of thing so he started after him on the fast order in good earnest.

The jolting of the wagon at length jarred the head completely off the barrell, and the strong wind that was blowing directly after the parson, blew the flour all over him and the horse. At last the fast young man was left, and the villge reached: but the speed of the horse was checked.

In driving through a street to reach his home, he came in contact with one of his deacons, who was naturally surprised to see his minister driving at such a speed, and signalled him to stop.

"Why, Parson P———," said he, "what on earth is the matter? You seem greatly excited."

"Excited!" yelled the old man, "excited! who in the h—l wouldn't be excited? snow storm in July! Get up, Dobbin."

Anecdote.—While A. P. Hill's division was tearing up the B. and O. R. R. in the fall of 1862, Lane's brigade of that division was ordered further than the other brigades—in fact beyond Hedgesville—where a live reb was a curiosity. The *Land we Love* has the following:

An the time of 1862, Quartermasters had not procured new clothing to take the place of the worn, tattered and ragged relics of the campaign into "My Maryland," and we were a set of ragamuffins—that's a fact. Tearing up railroads is not a very unpleasant business and we had enjoyed ourselves for about twenty four hours, when Capt K. of the 7th N. C. went to a house to get something cooked, and got into quite an interesting conversation with the good lady of the house.

Old Lady. You is an officer, isn't you?

Capt. K. Yes, madame, I am a captain in the 7th N. C. infantry.

Old Lady. (Triumphantly)—Thar, now, Betsy Ann I told you he was an officer. I kin tell an officer whenever I lays my two eyes on 'em. The officers they has the seats of their breeches patched and the soldiers they dosent!

Timely Quotation.—A boy who had happily read Shakespeare was about to be spanked for some trifling offence when he called out, suddenly, "Pause! The uplifted hand of the schoolmaster hesitated in the mid air, and the boy said: "Do not disobey Cardinal Woolsey's beautiful injunction." "What do you mean," asked the master. "He says," replied the boy:

"Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's
Thy Gods and Truth's"

The boys end was no longer aimed at.

Lonely road.—The following joke is going the rounds in the Western papers: The superintendent of the Marietta Cincinnati Railway discharged a conductor belonging to that road. "Well," said he, "I was discharged for giving a free pass?" "What made you such a fool as to give a free pass?" "Well you see," replied the conductor, "I got tired of riding alone, and gave a friend of mine a free pass to get him to go along for company."

A very absent gentleman in Kentucky, in a fit of abstraction, lately put his candle to bed and inadvertently blew himself out.

Mr. Moore, who derived his pedigree from Noah, Explained it in this manner: "Noah, had three sons, Shem, Ham, and one more.

Why are rattlesnakes like celebrated novelists?—because their tails (tale) make a noise in the world.

Why would a man named Brooks make very poor soldier?—Because Brooks generaly run.

Miss Betsy Prim thinks that "legs" should be called "abdominal supporters by all genteel people.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and is authorized to remove, at his discretion, by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to, oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act required by this act, or either of the acts to which this act is additional or supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act, or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflicts or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION ORDERED BY CONGRESS, TO MAKE A CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Burke and McDowell—John S Parks, W A B Murphy.
Rutherford and Polk—W H Logan, Jesse Rhodes.
Yancey and Mitchell—Julius S Garland.
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania—Geo W Gahagan, J H Duckworth, Thos J Candler.
Haywood and Jackson—W B G Garrett.
Macon, Clay and Cherokee—Mark May, Geo W Dickey.
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin—Sand Forkner, Evan Benbow, Geo W Bradley, J G Marler.
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Calvin J Cowles, Calvin C Jones, Wesley H George, John O A Bryan, Jerry Smith.
Davie and Rowan—Allen Rose, Dr Milton Hobbs, J S McCubbins.
Cleveland—Plato Durham.
Catawba—James R Ellis.
Lincoln—Joseph H King.
Gaston—Milot J Aydlott.
Mecklenburg—Edward Fullinge, Silas W Stillwell.
Union—Wm Newson.
Cabarrus—W T Blume.
Stanly—Levi C Morton.
Anson—George Tucker, Henry Chillson.
Stokes—R F Fetree.
Forsythe—E B Teague.
Davidson—Isaac Kinney, S Mullican.
Randolph—T L L Cox, R F Trogden.
Guilford—G W Welker, A W Tourgee.
Rockingham—H Barnes, John French.
Caswell—*Wilson Carey*, P Hodnett.
Alamance—Henry M Ray.
Person—William Merritt.
Orange—E M Holt, J W Graham.
Chatham—J A McDonald, W T Gunter.
Wake—S D Franklin, J P Andrews, B S D Williams, *Jas S Harris*.
Granville—J W Ragland, J J Moore, *C Mayo*.
Warren—*John Hyman*, John Read.
Franklin—*John H Williamson*, Jas T Harris.
Cumberland—W A Mann, *J W Hood*.
Harnett—J M Turner.
Moore—S S McDonald.
Montgomery—Geo A Graham.
Richmond—R T Long, Sr.
Wayne—H L Grant, J Hollowell.
Johnston—Dr James Hay, Nathan Gulley.
Greene—J M Patrick.
Wilson—W Daniel.
Nash—Jacob Ing.
Halifax—*Henry Eppes*, J H Renfrow, *J J Hays*.
Northampton—R C Parker, H T Grant.
Edgecomb—J H Baker, Henry A Dowd, *Henry C Cherry*.
Lenoir—R W King.
Brunswick—Edwin Legg.
Columbus—Haynes Lennon.
Robeson—Joshua L Nance, G B Haven.
Bladen—A W Fisher, F F French.
New Hanover—Gen J C Abbott, S S Ashley, *A H Galloway*.
Duplin—J W Peterson, Samuel Highsmith.
Sampson—Sylvester Carter, Alexander Williams.
Tyrrell and Washington—E Jones.
Martin—Samuel W Watts.
Bertie; *P D Robbins, Bryant Lee*.
Hertford; J B Hare.
Gates; Thomas I Hoffler.
Chowan; John R French.
Perquimans; Dr Wm Nicholson.
Pasquotank and Camden; C C Pool, M Taylor Currituck; Thomas Sanderlin.
Craven; David Heaton, W H S Sweet, *C D Pierson*.
Onslow; Jasper Etheridge.
Carteret; Abraham Congleton.
Jones; David D Colgrove.
Beaufort; W B Rodman, William Stilley.
Pitt; Byron Laffin, D J Rich.
Hyde; Andrew J Glover.

These designated by *italics* are blacks.

The Times,

Published at Greensboro, N. C.,

Will commence its Seventh Volume early in February, 1868.

The undersigned propose to revive the TIMES newspaper, which was discontinued in 1861 on account of the war. We shall not attempt to keep up the distinctive literary characteristics of the TIMES *past*: It will be our prime object to make the TIMES *to come* a reliable and satisfactory *newspaper*—to devote its columns chiefly to a current record of the great public events transpiring in the country at large, and to a full and lively detail of the local news of our town and section.

Though not to be a partizan journal, the matter of the TIMES must necessarily be tinged by the political opinions of its conductors: we therefore candidly say that we disapprove the policy and deprecate the results of Radical legislation.—Though willing to allow to the colored people the fullest guarantee of personal and property rights, we are not willing to accord to them supremacy or equality in the government councils. *In color, tastes and habits, we are white folks*—and can't help it!

We intend to make our paper profitable and entertaining to the family circle and to business men, and to furnish it at a price suited to the depressed condition of the country.

TERMS—$2 per year, *invariably in advance.*

Any person sending *ten* Subscribers, will receive one copy gratis.

JAS. W. ALBRIGHT & BRO.

New Store.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days. 1tf.

J. A. GILMER, SR., J. A. GILMER, JR.

GILMER & GILMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
Greensboro, N. C.

All business intrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention. 1—1y

Which is the best!

The Richmond Hair Dye produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulars in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by

PORTER & ECKEL,
1—1y *Druggists.*

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE JUST BEGUN!!!

Land Owners can make a good thing of it!!!

The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grape must or juice that can be raised!!!

This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it.

This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with but little labor and expense. The Grape bears regular annual crops, and the young vines continue bearing the second year after setting.

Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., *Greensboro, N. C.* and buy, for cash and barter, a nice lot of well-rooted vines, ready for setting, at very low figures.

They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds for sale.

Address WESTBROOK & CO.,
1tf *Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.*

JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN,
TIN and SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, Corner West-Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work. Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woolen and Tobacco Factory work.—Stencil Brands of all kinds cut to order. 1—6m.

Stable Manure.

25 loads for sale cheap, apply at Times Office. 1—tf

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PORTER & ECKEL would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, and the community at large, to their large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of *all kinds*, Patent *Medicines*, Surgical and Dental Instruments.

Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest *Cash* rates.

1—1y

IMPORTANT:

Received of The Phœnix Insurance Company, *Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.*, Agents, Greensboro, N. C., ($4,000) Four thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 24 in full for loss by fire sustained by meat Company Shops, N. C. [Signed] R. P. SPIERS.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1868.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid by
HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO.,
Bankers and Insurance Agents,
Greensboro, N. C.

Successors to BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.
1—1y

200 Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT is offered at reduced rates by
Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

WESTBROOK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERIES,
Greensboro, N. C.

Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1—1y

The best Kerosine Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by
Feb. 6, 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

Marble Tomb-Stones.

Tomb Stones of every design and style, either of American or Italian marble are furnished by the undersigned, at New York prices, *freight added*, boxed and delivered at Greensboro, N. C., or at any Rail Road Depot in North Carolina, warranted sound and free of breakage, with no extra charge for foot stone or ordinary inscription.

With an experience of several years, satisfaction is guaranteed.

Price Liste will be furnished on application by mail or otherwise.

All letters promptly answered, and orders by mail attended to.

HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Office in Bank of Henry G. Kellogg & Co.,
3-0. Greensboro, N. C.

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CHEAP STORE,

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

CALL AND SEE!

CALL AND SEE!

L. R. MAY.

L. R. MAY.

North Carolina. RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Equity.

Willis H. Alford and Fanny Alford by their guardian James H. Alford
vs.
W. J. Hall and Geo. W. Collier, exrs. of Willis Hall, deceased, and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction that the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," is a body politic located and doing business without the limits of this State, and having no officer residing within this State, upon whom process can be served; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said institution of the filing of this bill, and that unless it appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, on the fourth Monday of March next, and there and then plead, answer or demur to the same judgment will be taken as confessed, and the cause set down for hearing as to it, *ex parte*.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Randolph, at office, in the town of Asheboro, this 30th day of January, 1868. S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

$8.-6w

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

John T. Reese and Lavinia, his wife,
vs.
John Graham and others.
Petition for Sale of Land.

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office that John Graham, Henderson Graham, Peter G. Graham and John Graham four of the defendants in the above named case, reside beyond the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in The Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill; and that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demurr to the said petition the same will be taken as confessed and set down for hearing exparte as to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Guilford, at office in Greensboro this 31st day of January, A. D., 1868.
1—6w—$8. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.
In Equity.

M. C. Dean & wife and others
vs.
John James and others.
Petition to re hear.

It appearing to the Court that William James and Charles James, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, P. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.
3—6w $8. P. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

MANSION HOTEL,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
(Corner West Market and Green Streets.)

The proprietor would inform the traveling public, that his new house is now ready for the reception of boarders and travelers, and that it is to their interest to stop at this house, as it is the best and cheapest house in town, and near the Court House.

The finest, best and cheapest BAR attached to this house there is in the place.

1—tf W. H. REECE.